



中国第一部双语百科全书

[美] 李兆平 仲锡 主编
Robin Harrison 审校

用英语说 中国

Talk About
China in English

旅游

Tourism



上海科学普及出版社





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前言



随着我国改革开放的不断向前推进,旅游事业也越来越兴旺地发展起来。尤其是近些年来,来自世界各地的客人涌向中国,试图揭开这块辽阔土地的神秘面纱,从而了解中国悠久的历史,以满足其难以诠释的好奇和幻想。

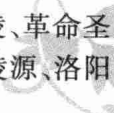
具有悠久而又丰富历史的中国,一直为自己无数的历史遗迹和文化遗产感到自豪。几乎在中国的每一个地方,人们都能欣赏到各种神奇的景观,以及世代相传的故事和神话。

在中国人民的辛勤努力下,中国在各个方面都发生了翻天覆地的变化。从经济、文化、教育,到生活、娱乐和休闲,人们都在尽情地享受着国泰民安、和谐安睦的生活。国家的建设和发展日新月异,人们的思想、观点、生活方式也有了很大的变化。

在这种形势下,我们觉得有必要给来中国工作和旅游的外国友人——尤其是给那些来参加2008年北京奥运会的各国朋友提供一些帮助,把他们可能感兴趣的事情、人物和地方简单地作一些介绍,让他们对中国有个大致的了解。由此,我们编写了《用英语说中国》这套丛书。丛书共有10部,分别是:

- 1.《用英语说中国——历史》
- 2.《用英语说中国——民俗》
- 3.《用英语说中国——艺术》
- 4.《用英语说中国——文化》
- 5.《用英语说中国——名城》
- 6.《用英语说中国——名人》
- 7.《用英语说中国——旅游》
- 8.《用英语说中国——媒体》
- 9.《用英语说中国——体育》
- 10.《用英语说中国——名校》

《用英语说中国——旅游》,旨在介绍中国最有名的风景胜地,特别是列入世界遗产的一些旅游名胜。书中按照自然地理分布,将所涉及的风景胜地分为五大块,有宫殿、坛庙、陵墓、军事防御工程、古城、古村落、古典园林、宗教建筑、原始遗址、山脉河流等等。具体说,有华北地区的颐和园、北戴河、万里长城、避暑山庄和外八庙、北京故宫、天坛、孔庙、孔府、孔林、北京人遗址、泰山、平遥古城和大同云冈石窟;华东地区的黄山、武夷山、庐山、苏州园林、西湖、鼓浪屿、太湖、周庄、徐州“汉代三绝”、古城南京和大都市上海;西南地区的峨眉山、乐山大佛、九寨沟、黄龙、青城



山、都江堰、重庆大足石刻、布达拉宫和丽江古城；西北地区的秦始皇皇陵、革命圣地延安和敦煌莫高窟；中南地区的长江三峡、桂林山水、嵩山、少林寺、武陵源、洛阳龙门石窟和武当山古建筑群等等。

为了方便读者游览、阅读，笔者将每个单元里的内容安排在“自然概况”、“特别提醒”、“主要景点”和“周边名胜”等四个栏目中。“自然概况”栏目给读者提供了所涉及胜地的大致情况，如，地理位置、历史演变和公共声誉等；“特别提醒”栏目简要介绍了重点游览胜地，以免他们观光时将其错过；“主要景点”栏目实质上是一份主要景点的清单，可以使旅游者对所到之处有个全面了解；“周边名胜”栏目的内容对旅游者，尤其是对初次到访的游人很有帮助。

参编这套丛书的作者都是来自高等院校的英语教授、副教授和硕士研究生，大家都为能参与此项有意义的工作而感到兴奋和激动，都乐意为宣传中国和振兴中华贡献自己的一份力量。


《用英语说中国》这套丛书从策划到构思，从设计到编写，都是站在较高的角度，本着较新的水准，力求创造性地把中国的上上下下、东西南北、方方面面以简洁流畅的语言加以娓娓叙述。这无疑将给广大读者一种全新的感受。

《用英语说中国》这套丛书对于英语爱好者提高英语水平、激发学习英语兴趣会有所帮助的。丛书信息量庞大，涉及面广泛，古往今来，东南西北，犹如一部关于中国的小百科全书。丛书中的英文叙述和中文译述都严格遵循语言简练、结构明晰、形式活泼的宗旨。我们衷心希望这套丛书能够受到广大读者的喜爱和信赖。把中国介绍给世界，让世界上更多的人了解中国，是每个中国人的愿望。

限于编著者的水平和第一手资料的缺乏，丛书中有些地方的内容和信息可能存在一些出入和欠缺，恳请广大读者予以批评指正。

《用英语说中国》丛书编者

2008年8月





Preface

With the rapid development of China's reform and opening-up, tourism is on the rise, esp. in recent years. More and more people from all over the world come to China, hoping to unveil the mystery of the vast land, to discover the origins of the long history in China and to satisfy their own curiosities and fantasies as well.

China, with a long and rich history, is always proud of her countless historical sites and cultural relics. Almost everywhere people encounter amazing miracles or natural beauties together with their everlasting legends and myths.

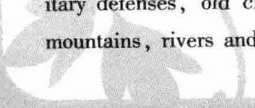
Furthermore, with the strenuous work of the whole nation, China has witnessed fundamental changes in every field. From national economy, culture and education to people's living standard, recreation and entertainments, everywhere and every soul is enjoying a peaceful and comfortable life in a friendly and harmonious atmosphere. The nation's construction and development are changing with each passing day while people's views and points are also keeping pace with the times.

Under such circumstances, we feel obliged to offer some help to those foreign visitors, esp. those who are coming to the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, by giving them a brief introduction of the things, the people and the places they might be interested in. The series "*Talk About China in English*", therefore, come into being. The series consist of 10 books in all. They are:

1. **Talk About China in English—History**
2. **Talk About China in English—Folklore**
3. **Talk About China in English—Arts**
4. **Talk About China in English—Culture**
5. **Talk About China in English—Famous Cities**
6. **Talk About China in English—Celebrities**
7. **Talk About China in English—Tourism**
8. **Talk About China in English—Media**
9. **Talk About China in English—Sports**
10. **Talk About China in English—Famous Colleges and Universities**

In *Talk About China in English—Tourism*, most famous scenery spots, especially some of China's world heritages are introduced to readers both at home and abroad. As we all know, China, an oriental nation of long civilization, is rich in such cultural and natural heritages. The latest study and discovery have extended its history of civilization beyond the recognized 5 000 years, probably thousands of years longer. Naturally, China possesses countless cultural heritages from its various nature wonders and very long history.

Talk About China in English—Tourism is divided into five items according to the natural geographical distribution. The scenery spots mentioned here include altars and temples, mausoleums, military defenses, old cities, ancient villages, classical gardens, religious buildings, primitive sites, mountains, rivers and so on. Specifically, we have Summer Palace, Bei Dai He, the Great Wall,



Chengde Mountain Resort and Outlying Temples, Imperial Palace in Beijing, Temple of Heaven, Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion, Peking Man Site, Mt Taishan, The Ancient City of Pingyao and Yungang Grottoes in Datong from North China; Mt Huangshan, Mt Wuyi, Mt Lushan, Suzhou Classical Gardens, West Lake, Gu Lang Yu, Taihu Lake, Zhouzhuang, Three Superb Pieces of Han Dynasty in Xuzhou, Tourist City of Nanjing and Tourist City of Shanghai from East China; Mt Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha, Jiuzhaigou Gully, Yellow Dragon Scenic Area, Mt Qingcheng and Dujiang Weir, Dazu Rock Carvings in Chongqing City, Potala Palace and The Ancient City of Lijiang from Southwest China; Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, Yan'an and Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang from Northwest China; Three Gorges, Guilin Scenery, Songshan Mountain and Shaolin Temple, Wulingyuan Scenic Area, Longmen Grottoes in Luoyang City and Wudang mountain from Central and South China.

In order to make things easier for the readers, we arrange the materials in every unit in this way: Firstly, **Natural Features**, which offers some general knowledge about the mentioned scenery spot—its location, its history, its public position, etc.; Secondly, we come to **Special Mention** which picks out the most important things from the spot for the readers lest they should probably miss them when they do come to the area; The third part is a list of the **Major Scenic Sites** which gives visitors helpful guidance during their sightseeing and the last part is about **Other Attractions Around** the Place which is also necessary for visitors, especially for new comers.

Reading **Talk About China in English—Tourism**, we will see that the integrity of culture and nature is the primary feature of Chinese civilization, which is perfectly reflected in China's scenery spots.

All the writers of the series are professors, associate professors and graduate—students of English from colleges and universities. We all feel happy and proud to have the chance to do our bit for the publicity of our motherland as well as her promotion.

From making plans to hatching plots, from working out schemes to carrying out the writings, the authors have been diligent and conscientious. Through our work, we want to provide readers with a rich and colorful introduction of an encyclopedic manner. The series are new and creative, and sure enough, they will bring fresh feelings and experiences to all readers.

The series are also helpful for all English lovers, including secondary school students and teachers, college students, office clerks and public servants.

Both the English and Chinese versions in the series are written in simple language, clear structure and lively style. We hope they will find popularity upon publication.

We are extremely grateful to the authors and publishers of all the materials we have chosen here in the series. We apologize for the insufficient information in some cases due to lack of resources. We intend to show every respect for intellectual property rights, but we hope our pleading of the permission to use these materials for the purpose of letting more foreign friends know China better will receive kind and generous consideration.

Authors
August 2008



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C 华北地区

Chapter 1 North China



颐和园

Summer Palace

颐和园

Natural Features

The Summer Palace is located on the western edge of Beijing, between the fourth and fifth ring roads, close to the western hills, 12km from central Beijing. It is the largest and best-preserved imperial garden in China. Its Chinese name, Yi He Yuan, translates as 'Garden for Maintaining Health and Harmony'.



As its name implies, the Summer Palace was used as a summer residence by China's imperial rulers—as a retreat from the main imperial palace now known as the Palace Museum or Forbidden City—a pleasureground in the countryside, yet near to the city.

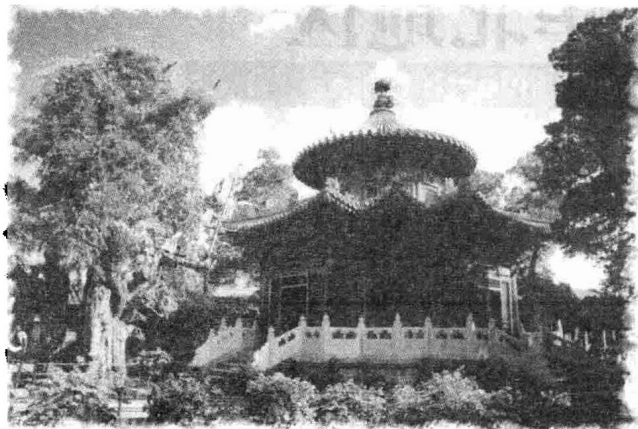
The gardens that became the Summer Palace date from the Jin Dynasty (1115 ~ 1234). Later, the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan (Yuan Dynasty, 1279 ~ 1368), who wanted to improve Beijing's water supply, ordered the construction of canals to transport water from the Western Hills to the Summer Palace. He also enlarged the lake (today's Kun Ming Lake) to act as a reservoir.

In 1750, Emperor Qian Long (1736 ~ 1796) of the Qing Dynasty (1644 ~ 1911) added substantially to the gardens of the Summer Palace. His appointed designers reproduced the styles of various palaces and gardens from around China. Kun



Ming Lake was extended to imitate the West Lake in Hangzhou.

In 1860, the Anglo-French Allied Forces invaded Beijing and set fire to many of the buildings within the Summer Palace.



In 1886, Dowager Empress Ci Xi, with embezzled funds from the Imperial Navy, restored the grand gardens. The reconstruction and enlargement of the Summer Palace continued for ten years. After completion, she renamed the gardens 'Yi He Yuan' (Garden of Peace and Harmony).

In 1889, the Empress Dowager Ci Xi moved her administration to the renovated Yi He Yuan and the gardens that had long been an imperial pleasure ground became the primary Summer Palace.

A full-scale restoration began in 1903, and today's Summer Palace is more or less the same as the palace rebuilt from then.

After the success of the 1911 Revolution, the Summer Palace was opened to the public. Then, after the last Qing Emperor Pu Yi was thrown out of the Palaces in 1924, the Summer Palace was turned into a park. The Summer Palace has become a popular and relaxing destination for both domestic and international tourists now.

The Summer Palace was designated a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1998.

Special Mention

The palace is the largest and the best-preserved royal garden in the world with the richest cultural connotation, hence it is honored as a museum of royal gardens. Its general layout makes full use of the hill and the lake, together with the borrowed views from the peaks of the west mountain, which brings about infinite scenery variations with exceeding beauty. The buildings in the palace are the architectural cream from all parts of China. The administrative and residential areas in the east of the palace are typical of the quadrangle in northern China, where the enclosed courtyards are connected by various roofed causeways. The lake area in its south, however, is an imitation of West Lake of Hangzhou, where a dyke divides the lake in two, thus giving it an obvious touch of southern



China landscape. On the north side of Longevity Hill, the scene is that of Tibetan lamasery, where stand white pagodas and buildings like blockhouses. And in the north, the Suzhou Market Street, with all kinds of shops and its crisscrossing water-courses, is again in the style of the waterscape in southern China.



Major Scenic Sites

Hall of Benevolence and Longevity Area

- East Palace Gate
- Hall of Benevolence and Longevity
- Hall of Jade Billows
- Hall of Joyful Longevity; Rock of Green Fungus
- Garden of Virtue and Harmony

Kunming Lake Area

- Kunming Lake
- Pavilion of Flourishing Culture
- Seventeen-arch Bridge
- Pavilion of Broad View
- Penglai Isle; Shrine for Universal Blessing Rain
- Six Bridges of West Dyke; Tower of Bright Scene

Long Gallery Area

- Long Gallery
- Hall of Oriole Singing
- Clear and Calm Boat

Longevity Hill Area

- Hall of Dispelling Clouds
- Tower of Buddhist Incense
- Prayer Wheel Repository



Treasure Cloud Pavilion
Sea of Wisdom
Pavilion of Great Happiness
Garden of Harmonious Interests
Rambling in Picture
Four Continents
Suzhou Market Street

Other Attractions Around the Place

Beijing arboretum
Fragrant Hills
Yuanmingyuan Park



颐和园

Summer Palace

颐和园

自然概况

颐 颐和园位于北京西郊,在四环和五环之间,紧挨西山,距北京市中心 12 公里。颐和园是中国最大的皇家园林。其汉语意思为“颐养和谐之园”。

颐和园的英文名称“Summer Palace”(夏天的宫殿)意思是这里是皇帝在夏天的居住之地——一个离城不远、位于乡村的、供帝王后妃们逍遥游乐的紫禁城。

早在金代(1115 ~ 1234),颐和园就已经开始成为花园。随后,元朝(1279 ~ 1368)的忽必烈又改进北京的水系统,开挖运河把西山的水引到颐和园,他还扩建了昆明湖作为蓄水池。

1750 年,清朝(1644 ~ 1911)的乾隆皇帝再接再厉,把这个花园修建成了皇家园林。他让设计师们复制中国的各种园林风格汇集于此。昆明湖就是模仿杭州西湖而造的。

1860 年,英法联军侵略北京,纵火烧毁了这里的大部分建筑。

1886 年,慈禧太后挪用海军经费重建并扩建了这些花园,工程持续 10 年之久,完工后她将其改名为颐和园(颐养和谐之园)。

1889 年,慈禧连同她的行政部门一起搬到修复一新的颐和园。从此,颐和园

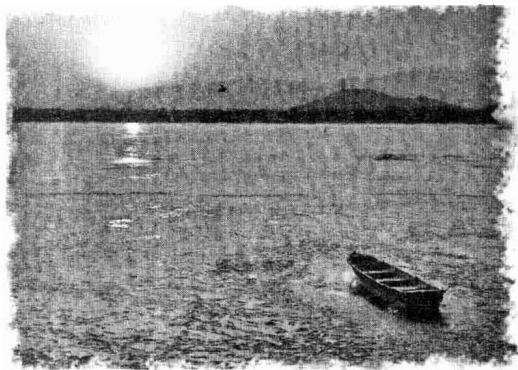


变成了首要的皇家夏日游乐场所。

1903年,慈禧逃亡返回北京后,又对颐和园做了全方位的修复。今天的颐和园与修复后的颐和园大致相似。

1911年革命成功后,颐和园开始对外开放。不过,颐和园成为真正的公园是1924年清朝的末代皇帝被赶出宫殿之后。如今,颐和园已成为中外游人喜欢游玩的好去处。

1998年,颐和园被联合国教科文组织列入《世界遗产名录》。



特别提醒

颐和园是世界上建筑规模最大,保存最完整,文化内涵最丰富的皇家御苑,被誉为皇家园林博物馆。全园以山湖形式巧做安排,以西山群峰为借景,使园内景色变幻无穷,美不胜收。园内建筑吸收了中国各地建筑的精华。东部的宫殿区和内廷区,是典型的北方四合院风格。一个个封闭的院落由游廊连通;南部的湖泊区是仿杭州西湖景色,一道西堤把湖泊一分为二,具有浓郁的江南情调;万寿山的北面,是典型的西藏喇嘛庙宇风格,有白塔及城堡式建筑;北部的苏州街,店铺林立,水道纵通,又是典型的江南水乡风格。

主要景点

仁寿殿景区

东宫门

玉兰堂

德和园

仁寿殿

乐寿堂:青芝岫

昆明湖景区

昆明湖

十七孔桥

蓬莱岛:广润灵雨祠

文昌阁

廓如亭

西堤六桥:景明楼

长廊景区

长廊

清晏舫

听鹈馆

万寿山景区

排云殿

转轮藏

智慧海

佛香阁

宝云阁

景福阁